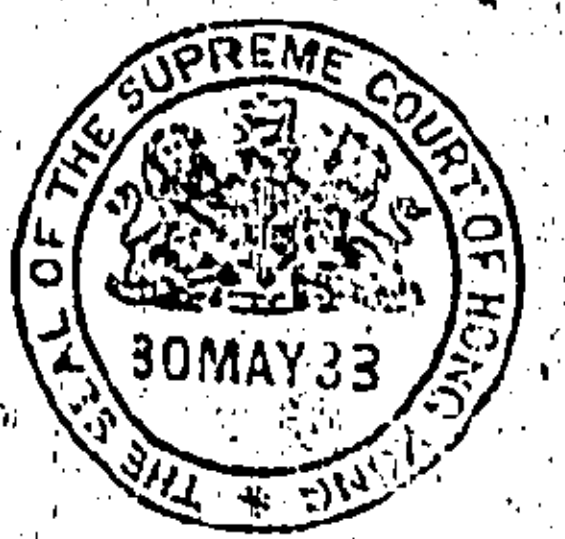


The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 415.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
30 per cent.
they can be readily attached to ordinary
Gasaliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

**ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.**
HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOS'S NONPAREIL KEROSENE, 150
Degrees first test, a perfectly safe OIL.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)**

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., | **LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,**
LO YUOK MOON, Esq., | **CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,**

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

**MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.**

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

**NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**

**THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE BY STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts
of the world.**

For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

**YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

**TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56**

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., | **Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,**
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., | **G. H. WHELLER, Esq.,**

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. **RUSSELL & Co.,** Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. **BARING BROTHERS & Co.,**
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

**POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.**
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (who-
ever Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

**THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS for the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.**

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.**

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [457]

FOR SALE.

PRICE \$1,000 ONLY.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE
in MACAO, comprising BUNGALOW,
with spacious flower and vegetable GAR-
DENS, occupying a cool and healthy situation
and commanding a magnificent view. Excellent
spring water, and sea bathing only a few yards
distant.

For Particulars apply to
J. NEVES & SOUZA
Pharmacia Libonense,
Macao.

Macao, 12th April, 1883. [155]

Amusements.

**THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.**
**TO-MORROW EVENING,
the 30th May.**

"ARCHER'S SURPRISE PARTY."

MISS LILLY DE VERE.
The Charming Versatile Actress, Premier
Burlesque and Danseuse Artist.

PROFESSOR HECTOR LACIE.
The Premier Ventriloquist of the World in his
Humorous Entertainment Entitled

"BEGONE DULL CARE."
INTRODUCING HIS WOODEN HEADED FAMILY
(NINE IN NUMBER).

MR. J. J. ARCHER
IN HIS OIL OF NOVELTIES.

S. THEYRE SMITH'S
Comedietta, as performed at St. James Theatre
London, entitled

"A HAPPY PAIR."
Box Plan open at the store of Messrs. KELLY
& WALSH where Seats can be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.00.
Pit.....\$1.00.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1883. [413]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROSSETT is Authorised
to Sign Our Name per procuration from
this date.

J. ULLMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [389]

NOTICE.

**HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

MR. H. R. H. MARTIN, has been ap-
pointed MANAGER of the above Com-
pany and takes charge from this date.

(Signed) **P. RYRIE,**
Chairman Local Committee.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [384]

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)
with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-
mediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot
20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the
property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to
BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

TO LET.

**TO LET, FURNISHED, during the Summer
Months, "FOREST LODGE," CAINE
ROAD. (Possession early in June).**

Apply to
DR. ADAMS,
18, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1883. [405]

TO LET.

**A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE at No. 3,
Upper Ladder Street Terrace, Four Com-
modious and well Ventilated Rooms, with a large
Bath Room and Kitchen attached. Water laid
on. The house commands a full view of the
harbour. Rent \$15 per Month.**

Apply on
THE PREMISES.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [385]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

**THE American Bark
"JOHN WORSTER,"**
Built at Medford, Mass., in 1867, as she now lies
in Hongkong Harbour, with all her SPARS,
SAILS, STORES, &c., &c.

For Particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [395]

FOR SALE.

Ex STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."
**A CONSIGNMENT of HONGKONG'S
PATENT FRESH WATER
CONDENSERS.**

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.
Capable of Condensing Three Thousand
Gallons per day.

Apply to
G. FENWICK & Co.,
Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts.....\$22 per Case.
Pints.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

Intimations.

**KELLY & WALSH'S
SELECTED LIST OF CHEAP AND
LIGHT LITERATURE.
25 CENTS EACH.**

John Inglesant.....J. H. Shorthouse.	The Beautiful Wretch.....Wm. Black.
The Interpreter.....Whyte Melville.	Shandon Bells.....Wm. Black.
An Old Fogey.....Max Adder.	An Ocean Free Lance.....W. Clark Russell.
So they were Married.....Bessant and Rice.	Asphodel.....Miss Braddon.
Harry Joscelyn.....Mrs. Oliphant.	Early History of Charles James Fox.....240 Illustrations.
For her dear Sake.....Mary Cecil Hay.	Paul and Virginia.....240 Illustrations.
High Spirits.....James Payn.	An old Maid's Diary.....Lady Brassey.
Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle.....Mrs. Oliphant.	Voyage in the Sunbeam.....Captain Burnaby.
It was a lover and his lass.....Mrs. Oliphant.	A Ride to Khiva.....Captain Burnaby.
The Wreck of the "Grovesnor".....W. C. Russell.	Masterman Ready.....Captain Marryat.
To Day in America.....Joseph Hutton.	Realities of Irish Life.....W. Stuart Trench.
The Fatal Boots.....W. M. Thackeray.	Romance of the 19th Century.....W. H. Mallock.
Bob Bailads.....W. S. Gilbert.	Less black than we're painted.....J. Payn.
A Christmas Carol.....Chas. Dickens.	The Black Robe.....Wilkie Collins.
The At Elocutionist.....A. H. Miles.	Coals of Fire.....David Christie Murray.
Selected Essays of Thomas Carlyle.....A. H. Miles.	Poor Miss Finch.....Wilkie Collins.
Readings of Charles Dickens, arranged by himself.....Illustrated.	Hard Cash.....Chas. Reade.
Don Quixote (2 parts).....Illustrated.	Connyngby.....Disraeli.
Gulliver's Travels.....Illustrated.	Witch Stories.....Mrs. Lynn Linton.
Ministering Children.....Mrs. Charlesworth.	The Pirate.....Sir Walter Scott.
Random Shots.....Max Adder.	Robert Falconer.....George MacDonald.
Miss Silimmens in search of a Husband.....Jas. Payn.	The Blunders of a Bashful Man.....
For Cash only.....Jas. Payn.	

VIOLIN MUSIC WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT.

Home Sweet Home.....Henry Farmer.	The Keel Row.....Henry Farmer.
Last Rose of Summer.....do.	Swiss Air and Gentle Zittella.....do.
Blue Bells of Scotland.....do.	Sounds of Joy (Santambula).....do.
Life let us Cherish.....do.	Les Cloches de Cornouille.....do.
Hope told a flattering tale.....do.	The Minstrel Boy.....G. Jacob.
The Harp that once.....do.	

A LARGE SELECTION OF OPERATIC GEMS, CLASSICAL AND DANCE MUSIC
ARRANGED FOR THE VIOLIN AND PIANO.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

**THE FOLLOWING POPULAR BRANDS OF
TOBACCOS.**

OLD JUDGE.	UGLY CUT.
VANITY FAIR.	SHAG CUT.
SWEET CAPORAL.	PERIQUE MIXTURE.
VETERAN.	TURKISH MIXTURE.
BRIGHT VIRGINIA.	TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
BIRD'S EYE.	CAPORAL.
COCK ROBIN.	

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF BRIAR WOOD PIPES MEERCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE

HOLDERS, TOBACCO POUCHES AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1883. [703]

NEW GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENFINLAS" & OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN PRINTED SATEENS.

PLAIN SATEENS ALL COLORS.

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

SPECIAL LINE OF NUNS' VEILING,

AT 45 CENTS PER YARD, ALL COLORS.

CHILDRENS' WASHING SUN HATS and BONNETS.

CHILDRENS' FANCY SUMMER BONNETS and HATS

of the most Fashionable Description.

LACE GOODS IN FISHUS, COLLARS, and COLLARETTES.

CHILDRENS' WHITE MUSLIN AND EMBROIDERED DRESSES.

INFANTS' ROBES.

UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES.

&c., &c., &c.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [360]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.

NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.

SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.

GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.

WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.

MULL CORD MUSLINS.

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.

BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' BOOTS & SHOES.

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS.

Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.

FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.

Specialties in ZEPHYR CHECKS.

CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.

SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.

Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.

Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.

A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.

OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.

INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [249]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

**HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.**

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY.

Proprietor. [450]

Hongkong, 26th June, 1881.

Mails.

**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.**

**TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;**

**THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.**

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Free-Paid Return

Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1883. [2]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of
the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB** will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 6 P.M., at the BATH HOUSE.

(Signed) **J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,**
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1883. [404]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY
per cent. on Contributions for the year
1882 has this day been DECLARED.**

WARRANTS may be had on Application at the Office of the Society on and after the 21st instant.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERSOF
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1883.

Our morning contemporary in one of its usual school-boy effusions, supposed to be a critical commentary on an article dealing with the subject of the unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council, which appears in the *North China Daily News*, observes with reference to the new Chinese member:—"There are many Chinese gentlemen whose position fully entitles them to the honor, but only a few whose knowledge of English is sufficient to qualify them for the post. It would be impertinence for us to indicate any individual; the Chinese may safely be left to select the best all round man." We heartily commend our contemporary's modesty. It may be affirmed with perfect safety that there is not one intelligent person in this Colony who would not consider it gross impertinence for the *Daily Press* to offer in sober earnestness a decided opinion for the guidance of the community on any question affecting public interests. The leading light—and such a leading light, Ye gods!—of the *Press* may be an authority on turnips and the architecture of a village pump, but beyond these simple subjects, his gigantic brain—estimated from the size of his figure-head—cannot pretend to soar. The Editor of the *Daily Press* struggling to deal practically with a social or political problem requiring experience of the world and some knowledge of men and things, always reminds us of a wrestling match between a cockroach and an Andalusian bull, the "scissors and paste" champion of course, representing the cockroach. Our worthy friend need not excite himself in the slightest degree. The Chinese community have no desire that the wisecracks of the *Daily Press* should attempt to indicate any individual as the most suitable candidate for the Legislative Council; if he went to the extent of displaying his ignorance by so doing, he would only be laughed at—not that his being laughed at would be anything unusual either in Chinese or foreign circles. The *China Mail* and *Telegraph* have both endeavored to give Governor Bowen some information as to the positions, characters, and antecedents of the Chinese gentlemen who are the leading spirits of the native community, much in the same way that the *London Times*, *Telegraph*, or *Standard* would discuss the respective merits of parliamentary candidates for Finsbury or Westminster; and we have no doubt whatever that His Excellency knows how to appreciate such useful information. [The worthy yokel, who by fortuitous circumstances has been pitchedforked into a position for which he is eminently unfitted, wishes to hide his own lamentable ignorance of the proper functions of a newspaper editor, as well as of the Chinese community of Hongkong, by milk and water insinuations against the *Mail* and ourselves, and by posing as a paragon of propriety and good taste like a half-bred cock on his own dung-hill. What a noble position for a self-constituted leader of public opinion!

Our sapient "guide, philosopher and friend" further tells us that Sir George Bowen is wiser and more liberal than his predecessor in office, as "instead of being guided by his own prepossessions and picking out a man he will ask the Chinese to signify the gentleman whom they most desire to honor." Sensible people will doubtless think that we shall be better able to compare the wisdom of Governor Bowen with that of Sir John Poye. However, five years hence—but is the oracle of the *Daily Press* a deliberate perverter of truth as well as a dull and thick pated

nonently? Of course everybody in Hongkong knows, not even excepting this addled-brained noodle, that Governor HENNESSY was invariably guided in his policy towards the natives by the opinions of the leading Chinese—the committee of the Tung-wa Hospital. It is well known to all, Chinese and foreigners alike, that Mr. Ng Cho-wei was appointed an unofficial member of the Council at the special request of the most influential of his countrymen, and not through any "prepossession" of Governor HENNESSY. It is equally well known that through following the advice of the leading Chinese, instead of deferring to the views of his own officers and certain sections of the foreign element, that His Excellency earned the ephemeral unpopularity, about which so much has been said and written.

As we have previously stated, we feel perfectly confident that, as suggested by us, Sir George Bowen will practically leave the appointment of a Chinese parliamentary representative in the hands of our Chinese fellow citizens, and in such case we unhesitatingly predict that the gentleman whom we consider far and away the fittest man for the post, Mr. HO ANXI, will be almost unanimously chosen. With that inane stupidity which is such a prominent feature in our morning contemporary's utterances, we are told that the most suitable candidate is the man whom the Chinese most delight to honour. We submit with some confidence that a knowledge of the English language and European manners and customs, a thorough acquaintance with our local politics and the affairs of the Chinese Empire, a high and independent character, good social status and a substantial commercial position, wide-spread influence amongst all classes of his countrymen, undoubted personal ability, and a mind entirely unfettered by the old world prejudices which have placed the Middle Kingdom nearly two thousand years in the rear of enlightened civilisation, form a recommendation for a modern legislator far more worthy of consideration than could be claimed for a person whose candidature was based solely on the plea that he was a man whom somebody or other delighted to honor. In every attribute desirable in a representative of such great and important interests, as our Chinese unofficial member undoubtedly will be, Mr. HO ANXI towers so high above all his competitors that it would be mere waste of time to seriously consider the claims of any other probable candidate. In his "Progress of Error" Cowper says—

How much a dunce, that has been kept at home,
Exalts a dunce that has been kept at home.

If this master of satire had not lived and flourished in the last century we should have said that the above lines were probably prompted by the sheepish oracle of the *Daily Press*. A celebrated French author once wrote: *La grande sagesse de l'homme consiste à connaître ses folies*. To be convinced of our follies is, in some measure at least, an advance towards wisdom. Is our morning contemporary so far gone, as to be entirely past redemption? *Nous verrons!*

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 28th.

CORONATION OF THE CZAR.
The coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Moscow passed off on Sunday and was a brilliant success. A manifesto was issued granting an amnesty to the Poles. No reforms are promulgated, but the policy of conquest is disavowed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Cleopatra* arrived at Woosung from Amoy, on the 23rd instant.

The German frigate *Stech* left Shanghai for a cruise, on the 23rd instant.

PROFESSOR HASELMAYER gave a performance in Nagasaki, on the 19th instant.

The British bark *Channel Queen* will go over to the Kowloon Docks to-morrow.

We are requested to repeat that all the invitations already issued for the Ball at Government House will hold good for the evening of the 31st, when the Ball will take place.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company that the Company's steamer *Anadyr*, with the incoming French Mail, left Saigon this morning, at 5 o'clock.

We hear that a telegram was received in town this morning stating that His Excellency Li Hung-chang had arrived in Shanghai, and would lose no time in starting for the south. The report is causing considerable excitement in native circles.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the *Chrysanthemum* for April. It is admirably printed, whilst its literary merits are quite up to the average. The fourth chapter of Captain Brinkley's "History of Japanese Kermica" is unusually interesting, and the same may be said of his instalment of "The House of Kuroda." Amongst other well-written papers we note two from the pen of Mr. F. Warrington Eastlake, well-known in this colony. These are entitled "On the Hongkongensis" and "Notes from a Student's Album." We shall endeavor to find space in an early issue for Mr. Eastlake's carefully compiled article on the ornithology of this island.

LORD JUSTICE BRETT said of a man who used words derogatory to somebody else, when brought to book, he ought to take one of three courses:—"He may deny that he has used the words; and that should be satisfactory to the person complaining. He may, if he used the words and is not prepared to justify them, apologise for them. Or, if he has used the words and believes them to be true, he ought to justify them. But a demurrer does not do any of these things, and it comes to this so far as the defendant is concerned—I did use the words; I will not withdraw them; but I will prevent you from putting me to the proof as to whether or not they are true."

ROBERT WOODS, of England, afireman on board the *C. T. Hook*, faced Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in the streets this morning. It appears that Woods was not contented with damaging the property of the Sikh constable who arrested him but extended his wickedness to damaging the police cell where he was locked up. The old shovel handler admitted the violent offences and pleaded being drunk at the time. His Worship ordered Mr. Woods to ante up 50 cents as a fine or undergo 4 days' board and lodging in the "Retreat." As the fireman had not the requisite amount in his possession but expressed his willingness to part, he was provided with a free passage on board his ship when he parted with the dollar.

THE remanded case in which Tsang Awan, an unemployed Celestial, Wong Achung, a trader, and Chun Along, were charged with administering a narcotic to a farmer and also with robbing him of \$300 in money, was again before Mr. Woodhouse this morning. Mr. Holmes appeared for the prisoners. Inspector Rivers gave evidence to the effect that the police were acquainted with the prisoners as being people who were frequently connected with drug administering tricks. The third prisoner had been acquitted at the Supreme Court before on a similar charge. The Inspector further stated that he previously had one case similar to that now before the court in which the whole amount of the money stolen was given back to the complainant, the case being ultimately discharged. His Worship thought that there was no case before him against the prisoners so he discharged them, and ordered the complainant to be charged with perjury.

TSE AKONG, a coolie, was up before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of being a rogue and a vagabond, and for being found on the staircase of a dwelling house for an unlawful purpose. Chan Awo, a shoemaker, stated that last evening at 8.30 o'clock he was in Cheng Chan Lane on his way to see a friend. When he got to the staircase he saw some one at the top. The trap door was shut, so he called out but got no answer. The trap door was then opened and the defendant went up. Defendant who could not account for his unexpected presence was given into custody. Mr. Tse stated in his defence that the house was a sly brothel and he went there to see a friend. Wong Achik, a watchman in the Lane, stated that no women live in the house in question, of which he is the occupier. Last evening he heard some one call out "who are you?" He got a light and opened the trap door, when the defendant walked into the room and was unable to explain his being on the stairs. Yesterday a jacket and a blanket went astray from his abode. Defendant admitted having five previous convictions against him, and was sent in to the home of the virtuous for a six months' spell of hard labor.

A SAILORS' entertainment was held at the Temperance Hall, Shanghai on the 23rd inst. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and about 150 seamen sat down to a sumptuous tea provided by a number of Shanghai ladies. Admiral Wiles, accompanied by several of his officers, and the Commissioner of Customs were present. After tea the Admiral addressed the men in the following terms:—"I feel certain that you will give three hearty cheers for the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly entertained you this evening. When I first entered the service, some forty years ago, I could not have anticipated a scene like this. Men, then, all drank more or less, generally more, and the scenes of drunkenness and riot were lamentable to witness. But we have improved since then, and now we have men whom I am proud to have under my command. (Enthusiastic cheering.) I ask you, according to our old English custom, and a very good custom it is, to give your kind entertainers three hearty cheers. Bravo! Admiral; but how about the Station Orders and 'no cheering'?" It is needless to say the gallant admiral heartily responded to the Chief's invitation, and gave three times three in honour of their courteous hostesses.

We stated a few days ago that the *Glengyle* had passed the Red Buoy and was pressing on to Singapore. It will be noted from our Shanghai intelligence that the *Strling Castle* has quickly followed her presumed most dangerous rival, so that the great ocean race has actually commenced. From the reports of the steamships *Poang* and *Phyew* it would appear that the "Glen" champion has a start of about 24 hours. The *Poang* passed the *Glengyle* at 9.35 on the morning of the 23rd inst. 120 miles from the Red Buoy, and at 10 o'clock the same evening met the *Strling Castle* between the two lightships near the mouth of the Yangtze. The *Phyew* sighted the *Glengyle* at 11.30 the same forenoon ten miles north of Haichuan, and at 12.35 on the morning of the 24th passed the "Castle" clipper two miles S.E. of Tungsha Light Ship. These two accounts substantially agree that the *Glengyle* had an advantage to start with of a little over 24 hours. As big or both steamers will arrive at Singapore today we shall doubtless soon hear how the *Glengyle* is holding her own against the fastest ocean steamer afloat. From what we know of the *Strling Castle's* steaming capabilities we shall be greatly surprised if she does not pass the *Glengyle* before they are a week out, and then beat her home at least three days.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 25th inst.—The Admiral is going to take the fleet up the River; it is well to make the British fleet a little more conspicuous in these waters.

We learn from North Borneo that great improvements have taken place in the new colony during the past few months. A correspondent writing from Sandakan remarks that clearing away the jungle has progressed wonderfully in that vicinity, and that the city wears quite an altered appearance. Hard work is the order of the day, but everybody is in capital spirits, and perfectly satisfied with future prospects. A number of excellent roads have lately been cut in various directions, many new buildings constructed, and altogether the prosperity and commercial importance of Elopura has very materially increased.

OLD TIMES AROUND SWATOW.

THE COOLIE TRADE AT DOUBLE ISLAND. In its earlier days Double Island had an unenviable name. A little over twenty years ago it was an outpost of the infamous coolie traffic whose head quarters were then at Macao. In some instances foreign vessels came direct to the island, and taking aboard their stock of coolies started with them for Havana or Cebu. Often, however, the plan was to collect them on the island and then take them down in small junk or lorcha by the dozen or the score to join larger groups at Macao.

All manner of means were resorted to to obtain coolies. At the first, numbers of the overstocked population, ignorant of the bondage to which they were to be sent, and tempted by the paltry offer of four Mexican dollars per month, were willing to go. In time, however, rumours of the guano pits of the Chincha, and of the size of the Cuban jails, found their way back, and even the starved were no longer so ready to go. Other means had to be resorted to to furnish a supply. Many were obtained on the island itself from the multitudes of countrymen who came there as boatmen on the sugar boats. They were enticed into the gambling dens, and, having been fleeced of the little money they had, were urged to stake their own persons. They generally lost, and were hurried from the den to the barracoon, to return to their homes no more. But this could only furnish a limited number. Then kidnapping in all its forms was resorted to. The most successful plan was for two or three men to take a small boat, running up into the numerous creeks among the paddy fields, inveigle some solitary worker aboard, and hurry off with him to Double Island. Violence was often resorted to. Men were boldly seized and gagged, or a bag drawn down over their heads, and then carried off. This had to be done chiefly at nightfall. Even the roadside beggars had to arm themselves with sticks to resist the "pickpockets" as the coolie brokers were called. There was great fear throughout the whole country. The mandarins did what they could to stop the traffic. They were not strong enough to attempt anything against Double Island, where several reckless and lawless foreigners were armed to resist. They did, however, manage to catch some of the coolie brokers. They showed their detestation of the crime by crucifying the culprits. In a few instances they superadded the horror of wrapping the victim in rags saturated with oil, after which he was nailed to the cross and set on fire. The ship-captains and other foreigners, some of whom were respectably connected, moved on to other parts regardless of the wrong they were doing; at home and at Hongkong they carried their heads high, and would have been shocked if the slightest suspicion had been cast upon their honour.

The barracks on Double Island were sometimes over-crowded, when there would be more or less of casualties. The dead were bundled off and buried like dogs in the sand on the south side of the island. Sometimes a strong south-east wind would furlow the sand, and then, to the eyes of beholders on the cliffs above, would be presented the ghastly spectacle of arms and legs protruding from the shifting sands. The majority of the coolies were transferred to Macao with as little delay as possible. Once there, their escape was nearly impossible. They were kept in strongly guarded barracks, and were already virtually slaves. They were not allowed to leave the barracks, and were not to be known outside as coolies or labourers. When a vessel was ready and it was decided where the coolies were to go, they were then sent up in squads to the office of the Procurator to go through the farce of signing a contract. One copy of the contract was read over to a whole dozen at once. The Portuguese clerk read rapidly in a dialect unfamiliar to them. The dazed coolies looked and listened with a stupid air. They had not the slightest idea of what the paper contained. It was, however, a most infamous contract. In it the poor coolie agreed to disclaim the benefit of a certain law made for the benefit of African slaves by Queen Isabella. As soon as the paper had been read over the coolies were pushed up to the desk one after another by the guard. If he were slow about it his hand was seized, and the ball of his thumb was pressed first on the inkstone and then on one of the contract papers. This was completed in a few moments, and the coolie was allowed, no questions were tolerated, no explanations given. The thing was simply devilish. The doomed coolie was sent back and as soon as possible put on board the vessel.

The profits of this business were enormous. The price of a coolie delivered at a barracoon was usually about thirty dollars. This money was paid to the pimps and gamblers and kidnappers, or any enterprising fellow who had skill and strength enough to steal a fellow-being and sell him as a slave. The pure profit was enormous, while the outlay was small. Labour in China was worth on an average five dollars a month. In Cuba it was worth sixteen. The coolie traffic then was a trade in human labour, buying cheap and selling dear, without any regard to the rights or feelings of the poor wretches involved. The coolie contractor, usually the head of a mercantile house, would ostensibly make contracts with one thousand men to go abroad and work for five dollars a month. They could sell these contracts for sixteen dollars each down in Cuba. On the arrival there of the ship the men were marched off on shore and told off in squads of ten or twenty. 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SHANGHAI.

We are informed that the *Glencoe* is expected to be the next boat to leave Hankow this year; no other boat was expected to leave up to the 20th.

The *Stirling Castle* was passed between the Lightships last night, 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock, and again this morning at 0.25 o'clock by the steamer *Flyer*, two miles S.E. of Tungsha Lightship.

The *London Castle*, on the 20th, was anchored off Wuchang, on the opposite side of the river from Hankow; it was rumoured that she had lost an anchor and was obliged to go over to the other side of the river.

We regret to hear of the death, in Paris, of M. Garnier, formerly French Consul-General at Shanghai. The telegraphic news states that he committed suicide, but no reason has been assigned for the rash act.

We have received news from one of our Yangtze correspondents to the effect that His Excellency Li Hung-chang arrived at Nanking at 5 o'clock last evening, and that he was expected to leave for Shanghai on Saturday or Sunday. It would thus seem that his departure from his ancestral home was delayed a few days longer than was expected, and it will now be Monday or Tuesday next before he arrives at Shanghai.

We hear there was a disturbance on board the *Glencoe* before she left Hankow. Some of the crew mutinied, and one of them drew a knife and threatened to stab the captain. The ringleader was put in irons, and assistance of men from the British gunboat *Kestrel* was called. As soon as the naval officer and a party of bluejackets came on board, the disturbance was suppressed, and the vessel went to sea without any further trouble.—*Courier*.

The *Stirling Castle* passed Chinkiang at six o'clock on the morning of the 23rd.

Li Chung-tang is expected here to-night (the 24th inst.) or to-morrow morning. He is to put up at Kinleyuen, or, if he does not like those quarters, at Mr. Chi Yui-chue's house.

The French mail steamer *Amazone* passed the *Glencoe* at 3.45 p.m., on the 23rd; 5000 tons, bound for Hongkong. The *Amazone* was 60 hours in China. The first part of her passage she had strong N.E. monsoon to Turnabout Island.

We much regret having to record the death of Miss Cardwell, who, after some years' absence, only recently returned from England in company with her mother to join her father, Mr. J. E. Cardwell, of the China Inland Mission at Ta Ku-tang, on the Poyang Lake.

The old and well-known firm of Messrs. Hall & Holt is about to be formed into a public association. The business was established in 1848, and is no doubt one of the largest and best paying businesses of its kind in the East. It is, we believe, to be registered as a limited company.

The Chinese are wasting some more of their money in building men-of-war. Two vessels for coast defence are being built at Shanghai for the Viceroy of these provinces. They are to carry heavy guns, which are intended to be landed. They are to be plated with four inches of teak. They are of a type which was tried during the war with Russia thirty years ago—floating batteries for the Baltic. Who are they going to defend their coasts from? The Japanese?

The steamship *Pontag*, Captain Irvine, which arrived here to-day from Hongkong, reports having passed the *Glencoe* two miles to the eastward of Patahecock on the 23rd, at 9.30 a.m., steaming vigorously. The *Glencoe* was 60 hours in China. The same steamer passed the *Stirling Castle* at 10 p.m. between the two Lightships. The *Flyer* passed the *Glencoe* ten miles north of Haeshaan Island at 11.30 a.m. on the 23rd, and met the *Stirling Castle* two miles S.E. of Tungsha Light Ship at 0.35 a.m. on the 24th. The *Stirling Castle* had the assistance of a second river pilot, Mr. Seymour.

The successes of the Shanghai Volunteers have brought about another match, which will prove of the highest interest. In the manner in which the Chinese Corps has disposed of it is not surprising that some other of the British Corps should throw down the gauntlet to our Shanghai marksmen, and this has been done by the Lanarkshire Volunteers. The latter corps, we believe, numbers in its ranks two Queen's Prizemen, and the corps contains a great number of first-class shots. It will thus be seen that our team will have to put forward all their skill to stand a chance with their competitors. The match will take place some time after the Wimbledon meeting, but the date has not yet been fixed.

One night near the close of last month, Mr. T. W. Pigott, of the China Inland Mission, was the victim of a native Christian, who was seriously ill in the house. On going into Dr. Schofield's dispensary for some medicine, he found a Chinaman hidden under the table. Mr. Pigott seized the Chinaman, whereupon a struggle ensued, and the thief struck him on the forehead with a carving knife which had been stolen from Dr. Schofield. The candle was soon knocked out, and before Mr. Pigott could wrest the knife from the thief, he was severely wounded. His collar around the throat was cut, but, fortunately, his throat was not injured, although he felt the knife upon it. Two natives came in eventually, and the thief was bound. Mr. Pigott lost a considerable quantity of blood, but we hope his life is not in danger.

The carriers of the press at home on behalf of China, have an article in the London *Standard* conveying an optimistic view of Tseng's visit to Paris to that which we believe to be the true version. The French are represented as diplomatically with him in a friendly way, and ready, promising to respect the interests and honour of China, &c. What the French actually told Tseng was, that he need not trouble himself any further to come to Paris about Tongking. They had no intention of recognizing China in the matter at all. We have reason to believe that these manipulators of the foreign press have persuaded the Chinese that Germany is only waiting for France to get embroiled with some other Power to make a result upon her. But however little grounds there may be in that, we are sure that neither France nor Germany regards China as a serious Power at all. However, the manipulators stimulate China to waste a quantity of money in foolish warlike material; of course, they get their little commission out of that.

The *Hidoyoshi Maru*, arrived here this morning (May 23rd) and reports that she passed the *Glencoe* at 11.10 last night, three miles inside the Tungsha Lightship. The report says—"She was travelling at a fearful speed; in fact, the water was going right up her bowsprit." The following information has been supplied to us by Mr. Pilot Fitch:—"The *Glencoe* left Hankow on Sunday (20th) noon, arrived at Chinkiang the same evening at eight o'clock, and anchored; left at next morning, and passed Chinkiang the same night at 10.30, and anchored at Centur crossing at nine on Tuesday morning, on account of a falling tide, and at 12 noon again got under weigh and reached the Red Buoy at 1.30. She proceeded to sea at 10.30 last night, the *Glencoe* being 1.40 to, and the taking home about 5000 tons of tea. The voyage from Hankow to the Red Buoy, as will be seen, occupied 40 hours. Deducting 11 hours for anchoring, she was under steam 29 hours, only—*Mercury*.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

May 17th, 1883.
I am glad to say that since I wrote you a short account of the disturbance in Wuchang, things have gradually been settling down peacefully, and now I hope we are out of danger (of alarm), and the martial city is on its way to recovery, not already in a comatose state. The guard at the gates are not so particular, and are daily becoming more lax, so that it is quite an exception now, if a person be examined. Now the horse has escaped, they have carefully locked the stable door,—that is to say, in every street of this city *chaks* have been put up which serve to prevent the assembling of mobs, divide off the wards, and help the police in arresting thieves. There were only a few old ones before the disturbance, and those were very dilapidated and perfectly useless. They are closed every night, so that nocturnal promiscuations in the city, or visits from one's friends are perfectly impossible, unless one is good at scaling, but then one would be taken for a rebel or robber. I suppose the use of these *chaks*, or street gates, will be only kept up for a time until the scare has entirely passed away.

Hankow presents a very busy appearance just now. The streets are crowded with coolies bearing their loads of tea, and with native tea-carriers rushing from Hong to Hong to dispose of their "chops"; but the best sight of all is in the river, where 13 tea steamers are anchored, the greater portion of which fly the grand old British flag. It is a sight we see but once a year, so we gaze till our eyes are satisfied.

The first "Glen" boat (*Glencoe*) gets £4.10s., or 10s. per ton more than their first boat so much as last year. I hear the agents are holding out for £6, but they will have to give way, as freights will generally be lower in the future years. Every effort will be made to start the *Glencoe* on Sunday morning next. It will be sharp work if she does get off; there is not much time to load and the weather does not seem very favourable.

To-day I received sad news from Mr. Clarke at Yunnan. He says that at Yangpi (three days' journey from Ta-li-fu) a serious riot has occurred between the Roman Catholics and the Chinese. It resulted in a fight, when nineteen Roman Catholics were killed, and also four of the attacking party (the Chinese). It is reported that the first shot was fired by a Chinese. The Chinese Commissioner was to leave Yunnan-fu on the 11th or 12th of April, to investigate the affair.

It appears that for some time past there has been an irritating quarrel going on between the R. C.'s and the natives. There was a riotous demonstration nearly a year ago, and some mandarins were compelled to go and settle it.

It was just after that affair that our friend received a visit from Mr. Ternate, when he expressed himself to be of the opinion that the quarrel had a life, and that the best thing he could have was a coffin. Mr. Clarke adds: "We thought, how sad a wish for such a fine, strong man, in the prime of life. These poor exile priests find little or no joy in their work; life must be a heavy burden to them."

Rather a strange and annoying proceeding on the part of some Buddhist priests took place in a far distant Protestant station. Two Buddhist begging priests came to the shop which is used as a chapel, and begged for money (for idolatrous purposes, of course), because it was refused, they created a disturbance, calling several times, and followed by a large concourse of people. One day one of the priests took the table (before which the speaker stands at) with the intention of burning it, but he was prevented. False rumours began to be circulated through the city. The missionary in charge told the abuse of the priests several times, till one of them said, unless money were given he would take the furniture; then the missionary thought it was time to act, and after much thought and prayer, sent to the Vamen, the upshot being that the priests were ordered to leave the city. Since then all has been quiet.

Parents were frightened of sending their children to school during the bother, but they are now sufficiently reassured to continue sending them as before.—*Star in the East*.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

May 21st, 1883.
The native guards still go their rounds, making night hideous with their continual blowing of horns—no doubt to warn conspirators and evildoers of their approach and give them a fair chance to get out of the way. The French men over the recent visit of the missionaries thought it was time to act, and after much thought and prayer, sent to the Vamen, the upshot being that the priests were ordered to leave the city. Since then all has been quiet.

Parents were frightened of sending their children to school during the bother, but they are now sufficiently reassured to continue sending them as before.—*Star in the East*.

The *Stirling Castle's* steam launch was of great service in towing cargo boats to and from the steamer, and greatly facilitated the loading. She leaves to-morrow at 2 p.m. She has filled at £5.10s. rather a low rate of freight for that class of vessel. All unite in wishing Captain Marshall a speedy and pleasant passage home.

I was greatly surprised to read in your paper of last Monday a tirade by one of your correspondents against the Customs Club and the refusal of the Committee to allow the sale of intoxicating liquors. May they long continue to run the Club on temperance principles in peace and harmony with all men.

Steamers loading—*Glencoe, Gaelic, Magalia, and Sikh*. It is rumoured that the rate of freight ranges from £3.10 to £5.15.—*Courier*.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

May 24th, 1883.
The Chinese authorities have notified the Consul that the gun practice at Silver Island Forts will now take place periodically, and the booming away of powder reminds one that these proud Celestial magnates are again on the war path, as these are the only periods when China allows its foreigners to know that she is mighty strong.

The feeling among the Celestials is very strong against the French just now, and at any moment it might prove very bad for all other foreigners, for it is well known that all foreign feeling is with them all.

An occasional visit from a man-of-war is greatly needed to show that some means of protection is near at hand, and the past six months has shown residents have very necessary reasons for the presence of one.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 21st.
France does not appear to be picking herself up rapidly. She is in an invalid-convalescent condition. The state of the finances weigh heavily on the situation. The country yields most enormous sums for revenue, equal to 160 millions sterling yearly, or double the imperial taxation of England. But although this great revenue is more than sufficient to meet the normal wants of the country, it is inadequate for the extra demands of every kind, more particularly for what is called the "de Freycinet folly," that is, making railways everywhere and nowhere, and ports and harbours before shipping can be guaranteed. De Freycinet is as much cursed now as he was formerly blessed. His scheme entails annually on the budget a charge of three quarters of a milliard, and this is what hangs like a mill-stone round the neck of France. Amputation is necessary.

The export trade of the country is declining. This is due to the strikes which have run up wages so high, that manufacturers are beaten out of foreign markets by Germany, England and Belgium. Salaries in France are from one to three hundred per cent higher than in the above countries. The consequence has been also to attract a multitude of foreign workmen, only too glad to accept lower wages than the French artisans. Indeed builders in order to finish contracts have been compelled to import ready-made window and door frames; and flooring from Sweden and Norway, and iron work from Germany.

The cause of the suffering which reigns is largely attributed to the high rents, in a sense and in a measure this is so. But living is very dear in Paris, the consequence of the barrier duties, which secure the funds for the expenses of the city. This explains why the government intends patronising the scheme for cheap apartments, varying from £6 to £12 a year. Money will be advanced to build houses under the guarantee of the State, and in twenty years the tenant can become its proprietor. Opinion does not go with the government in this dabbling with socialism, and above all, in according exemption from rates and taxes to such houses. The classes that suffer are nomadic and will never have any other ambition than to live in a garret.

Foreign rather than home questions cause anxiety. The French government by its resolution and vigor has stamped out the anarchists. The monarchists can do nothing but carp; the country shows no falling off in its attachment to the Republic, but it has said its say, that it wants no more windmills, no castles in the air, but practical not Utopian government.

The alliance between Italy, Germany and Austria is a fact that the French feel keenly. It has its obvious result, the confirmation of Alsace and Lorraine remaining German. Diplomatically it places France in "Covenanter," and in a sense also Russia, for if the latter takes up an attitude hostile to Turkey, she must count upon the rival ambition of Austria, who has become the Sick Man's legatee, aided not only by her allies, but by Roumania and indeed Sweden. France must devote her attention to increasing and multiplying her strength and bide her time when the chapter of accidents shall give such advantages to her value. Then at one ever returns to their first love, the French desire to put an end to the coolness between them and England. This would have for result, the undisputed sway—what in any case friend John will maintain, in Egypt, and perhaps the execution of a Treaty of Commerce.

M. de Lesseps not content with uniting seas, is now devoting his genius to creating them. When none said God Speed, he alone did to Commander Roudot's idea, for letting in the Mediterranean by the Colas in Tunisia and convert the vast hollow at a distance of 100 miles from the sea, which will thus create a vast inland lake, with a surface of 5,000 square miles or 18 times larger than the Lake of Geneva, south of Tunisia and the province of Constantine in Algeria. This lake or sea will be the port for the traffic of Tripoli and Sedan; it will convert the surrounding desert into fertile land. M. de Lesseps has formed a company with a capital of 200 millions of francs to cut the canal; he demands a band of 20,000 men to dig the route, and a never sea, including two magnificent forests, now accessible, of 25,000 acres in extent, and full of splendid timber, oak, cork, &c.

The Company will also have the right to the shipping carrying dues, tax for fishing in the lake, &c. The projected lake will not only moderate the climate of Algeria, but the benign effects of that inland sea will do the same for Europe. Only the genius and recommendation of de Lesseps could have carried the project through, he has just returned from the proposed waterway, having controlled the water and soundings, and found no difficulties in the task. It is to be hoped France may be as equally happy in all her other schemes of colonization. Nothing serious is expected between her and the powers respecting the Congo and Madagascar; the future is not so hopeful on the side of Annam, for China is behind Tonkin.

French composers are decidedly in the vein of selecting English incidents for their Operas. *Salome* is *Salome*, *La Vieille* for his very successful grand opera of that name, now Le's Delibes has selected Bombay, an English officer, and his regiment, an Hindoo fanatical father and his daughter Lakmé, for his three act comic opera just produced. Gerald, an officer, desired to copy the patterns of some sacred jewellery for his betrothed's wedding; in so doing he was observed by the father, who resolved to kill him for that sacrilege, but Lakmé interfered, falls in love with Gerald, and will save him, and save all the jewels. The latter imitates blindness, and is led about by his daughter as a singer, to discover Gerald and slay him; Gerald is caught while thanking Lakmé; to save him, the latter commits suicide, like Selika in the *Africaine*, and the father is so delighted at his daughter's sacrifice that he forgets Gerald. The music is very pleasing, the melodies sweet and graceful, and the introduction of several bars of English military air adds to its attraction for British spectators. The tenor's voice is delicious, and Mlle. Van Zandt, a well picked up a few years ago by Patti and Nilsson, and now their equal, not only won all the honors, but the heart and hand of one of the leaders of fashionable life.

A notary named Cliquet is being tried at Bordeaux for breach of trust and forgery. He was an attorney's clerk, and rose, without a sous of capital, to be the trusted notary of his region; he kept an open house, and became the favorite of the most eminent individuals as his clients. He forged deeds, official seals, &c., but paid the interest on the imaginary loans punctually. He kept an enormous safe filled with bags full of coppers, imitation gold and silver coins, and vast bundles of notes on the Bank of Love—clients could see this coffer wide open when they came to invest. The handsomeness took a fancy to write dramas, became a lesser, fell in love with an actress, and broke down. In prison he assumed madness, wrote to the Sultan to be made a Mussulman, and to the Emperor of Germany to be nominated Regent of Alsace; threatened with a madman's cell, the strait jacket and cold dishes, he became sane in twenty-four hours. His last swindle was

to confess his guilt to one of his dupes, victim of £8,000; announced he had resolved to commit suicide, and begged the loan of 1,000 fr. to arrange for the transport of his body to his native village in Normandy. When he got the money, he spent it on a supper, and toasted the giver's health.

Biedermann, a wealthy Jew oil broker, had organized a "ring" to run up and keep the price of rapeseed oil, and his clique got all the available oil in Europe into their hands, but the prospect of an immediate supply created a fall. Biedermann then shot himself after partaking of a cup of coffee handed him by his banker and associate.

Bazaine's "History of the 1870 War," adds nothing new to the fact of his treason; it confirms the total want of preparation on the part of the French to struggle with Germany; everything had to be found, war materials, provisions, and money. Shut up in Metz, Bismarck played with Bazaine's ambition till the troops had been reduced by famine, and necessity dictated surrender. It appears Bazaine escaped at night; the warden believed he had locked up Bazaine as usual, when the prisoner had not entered his cell. He rested in a ledge of rock, overhanging the sea, with a rope coiled round his body, and when the boat arrived with his wife, he let himself down, and swam to the yard, and then arrived on board the steamer.

The city is becoming more animated; strangers observing we are equally distant from the crack boom as from the machine gun, are organizing (dinner bills and dinner parties), all this will give an impulse to trade which has been languishing. Matrimony is on the increase, deaths are fewer, and babies are becoming more plentiful.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Andromyde*, with the next French mail, left Saigon this morning at five o'clock, and may be expected to arrive here on the 1st June.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Coptic*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama for this port on Sunday, the 27th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd June.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bellerophon*, left Singapore on the morning of the 26th instant, and is due here on the 2nd June.

The steamship *Ensign* left Sydney for Hongkong, via Queensland Ports and Port Darwin, on the 26th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 24th June.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
The Spanish Steamer

"EMUY,"
Captain Rementari, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [415]

NOTICE.
MR. CARL F. STIEBEL will hold Our Power of Attorney and Sign the Name of OUR FIRM, from this date.

DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [416]

Intimations.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN,
TAILOR AND GENERAL OUTFITTER
HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW GOODS:

TWEEDS, DIAGONALS, White & Colored
DRILLS, UMBRELLAS, GENTS' SILK
TIES, HAIR BRUSHES AND DRESSING
COMBS, a varied assortment of FANCY BUT-
TONS for Gentlemen's Coats and Vests, &c.
INSPECTION INVITED.

Note the address:
No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [234]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION
AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, H. KONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [5]

F. D. GUEDES.
WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, AUGULAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of
CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at
Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

GUEDES & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND
BOOKBINDERS,
No. 4, AUGULAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH.
—VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR
MARKET-REPORTS
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [64]

STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR
VISITORS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.

THIS HOTEL is centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION
DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunitions always
on hand.

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

KAISAR-I-HIND CIGARETTES.

THESE CIGARETTES, which are made of blends of pure TURKISH TOBACCO and RICE
PAPER, are now offered at the following Reduced Prices—
BUYERS OF QUANTITIES SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

10,000 @ 55 Cents	per 100 Cigarettes packed in Handsome Crystallized Boxes.
5,000 @ 60 "	" " " " " "
1,000 @ 65 "	" " " " " "
100 @ 70 "	" " " " " "

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

10,000 @ 65 Cents	per 100 Cigarettes packed in Handsome Crystallized Boxes.
5,000 @ 70 "	" " " " " "
1,000 @ 75 "	" " " " " "
100 @ 80 "	" " " " " "

TO STOREKEEPERS USUAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON THE ABOVE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883.

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS,
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PATENT BIT-BRACES.

AUGER-BITS.

DRILLS.

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PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS &
CHEST LOCKS.

MRS. POTT'S PATENT SADIRONS.

COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES.

BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM. BORING
TOOLS.ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED.
ANVILS.

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HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS.

GLASS CUTTERS.

SCROLL SAWS.

FAMILY GRINDSTONES.

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWES.

&c., &c., &c.

BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES.

SCREW WRENCHES.

PLANE IRONS.

CHISELS.

HAMMERS.

PINNERS.

NIPPERS.

DIVIDERS.

RULES.

METAL SCISSORS.

METAL SAWS.

TUBE EXPANDERS.

OIL-FEEDERS.

OIL-CANS.

SALTER'S SPRING BALANCE SCALES.

WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES.

PATENT SOCKETS.

DISTRESS SIGNALS.

HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS.

FOGHORNS.

SIGNAL LAMPS.

LIFE BUOYS.

BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING
MACHINES.

&c., &c., &c.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFERBERG.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN
CHAMPAGNE.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [10]

FOR SALE CHE

